




**B - 10:30 - 12:00**  
**Conventional System Inspection Requirements and Field Standardization**

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**DH4016pg2**  
 OSTDS Construction Inspection and Final Approval.

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**Inspections:**

- Inspections are required in order to verify that all rule and statute requirements have been addressed.
- The CHD verifies the permit conditions, including items submitted as existing portions the inspector on-site has not physically approved in previous inspections (for example, a recently-covered mound inspected by another CHD employee).

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**Conventional System Inspection Requirements:**

- Responsibilities and procedures for conventional system inspection:
  - Who can perform an inspection?
  - What tools are needed?
  - The final inspection form and standardized inspection procedures.
  - Examples of items that arise during an inspection, how are deficiencies corrected, and by whom?

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**Who can perform an Inspection?**

- DOH employees certified per 381.0101, FS.
- Master Septic Tank Contractors registered with the DOH per 64E-6.020, FAC.:
  - Only for System Repairs.
  - Must use form DH4016pg3 – “System Repair Certification.”
    - This form is then reviewed by the CHD inspector and used to complete the “Construction Inspection and Final Approval” form (DH4016pg2).

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**Conventional System Inspection Requirements:**

- Responsibilities and procedures for conventional system inspection:
  - Who can perform an inspection?
  - What tools are needed?
  - The final inspection form and standardized inspection procedures.
  - Examples of items that arise during an inspection, how are deficiencies corrected, and by whom?

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**Tools Required:**

- At minimum, the following tools are required in order to properly conduct a standard system inspection:
  - Six-foot Auger.
  - Water Bottle.
  - 100-foot or longer measuring tape.
  - Sharpshooter Shovel.
  - Insulated Probing Rod.
  - Laser Level or Surveyor’s Level with Stadia Rod.
  - Soil Survey of the County.
  - Munsell Soil Color Book.
  - 25-ft x 1-inch stainless steel and self-locking measuring tape.

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**Conventional System Inspection Requirements:**

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  - Who can perform an inspection?
  - What tools are needed?
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  - Examples of items that arise during an inspection, how are deficiencies corrected, and by whom?

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TANK INSTALLATION

- [ ] [01] TANK SIZE [1] \_\_\_\_\_ [2] \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [02] TANK MATERIAL \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [03] OUTLET DEVICE \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [04] MULTI-CHAMBERED [ Y / N ] \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [05] OUTLET FILTER \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [06] LEGEND \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [07] WATERTIGHT \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [08] LEVEL \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] [09] DEPTH TO LID \_\_\_\_\_

DH4016pg2  
Tank Installation  
Items [01] – [09]

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**On Form DH4016pg2**



**SETBACKS**

[ ]	[27]	SURFACE WATER	_____	FT
[ ]	[28]	DITCHES	_____	FT
[ ]	[29]	PRIVATE WELLS	_____	FT
[ ]	[30]	POTABLE WELLS	_____	FT
[ ]	[31]	IRRIGATION WELLS	_____	FT
[ ]	[32]	POTABLE WATER LINES	_____	FT
[ ]	[33]	BUILDING FOUNDATION	_____	FT
[ ]	[34]	PROPERTY LINES	_____	FT
[ ]	[35]	OTHER	_____	FT

All setbacks must be measured in feet, and the actual result recorded on the inspection form.

- [27] Surface Water:
  - Measured from the MAFL or MHWL
  - Ensure all surface water bodies are accounted for
- [28] Ditches:
  - Account for all Ditches and ensure they appear on the site plan
- [29] Private Wells:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [30] Public Wells:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [31] Irrigation Wells:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [32] Potable Water Lines:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [33] Building Foundation:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [34] Property Lines:
  - Verify per site plan and site evaluation
- [35] Other:
  - Ensure all other setbacks required by the permit, site evaluation, and site plan have been met.

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**FILLED / MOUND SYSTEM**

[ ]	[36]	DRAINFIELD COVER	_____
[ ]	[37]	SHOULDERS	_____
[ ]	[38]	SLOPES	_____
[ ]	[39]	STABILISATION	_____

**DH4016pg2**  
Filled/Mound System  
Items [36] – [39]

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**Notes on Mound Specifications**

- As in the example system, mounds are drainfields whose bottom surface is held above native soil by suitable fill.
  - In order to prevent a sanitary nuisance (sewage effluent surfacing and affecting public health or the environment), a 4-foot shoulder area of fill surrounds the drainfield.
  - To keep this structure in place, and prevent erosion, additional fill material and vegetative stabilization is required.

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**Florida HEALTH**

**So we've added fill to the lot:**

- How do we keep the drainfield effluent from spilling out into the environment?
- We must add shoulder area around the fill already in place.
- For new conventional systems, 4 feet of shoulder area is required.

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**Florida HEALTH**

**So we've added fill to the lot:**

- How do we keep the drainfield and shoulder area from eroding or falling apart?
- We must add slopes to hold up the mounded drainfield.
- At minimum, the slope must be 2:1 (two foot horizontal to one foot vertical).
- For mounds exceeding 36" in height, slopes must be at least 3:1.
- How tall is our mound?
- We only measure from natural grade to the top of the fill:
- This mound is 36 inches tall.

**What is the minimum slope required for a 36" tall mound?**

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**Florida HEALTH**

**To determine the minimum slope required:**

- Determine whether the mound exceeds 36 inches in height.
- This mound is 36 inches tall, so it does not.
- Reference the rule requirement for drainfield slopes [64E-6.009(3)(f)].
- This section requires at minimum, 2:1 slopes for mounds not exceeding 36 inches in height.
- This mound requires at minimum, 2:1 slopes.
- The slopes must be extended out two feet (horizontally) for every 1 foot of mound height.

**How do we determine how many feet (horizontally) the slopes must measure?**

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**To calculate the minimum slope required:**

- Determine the mound height in feet.
  - This mound is 36 inches tall, so:
    - $36" / 12" = 3$  feet.
  - Because the minimum slope requirement (2:1) means we must cover one horizontal foot of area for each vertical foot the mound covers, we multiply the height by 2 to determine how many feet of slope are required.
    - $3 \times 2 = 6$
    - 6 feet of slope must be added for a 3 foot tall mound.

**How do we keep the slopes from eroding?**

4 Foot Shoulder  
3 foot tall Mound  
36" of Fill  
+ 24" WSWT separation.  
Grade, 12" above BM  
6 Horizontal Feet  
+12"  
- 6" (WSWT)  
0' (BM)

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**To keep slopes from eroding, stabilization material must be applied:**

- The rule specifies that the required stabilization material depends on the steepness of the slope.
  - For 2:1 slopes, sod (or equivalent) is required.
  - For 3:1 slopes, sod (or equivalent) is required.
    - And if the mound height exceeds 36", the entire mound must be stabilized with sod (or equivalent).
  - For 5:1 slopes or greater, seed and hay is acceptable.

4 Foot Shoulder  
3 foot tall Mound  
36" of Fill  
+ 24" WSWT separation.  
Grade, 12" above BM  
15 Horizontal Feet  
9 Horizontal Feet  
+12"  
- 6" (WSWT)  
0' (BM)

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**On Form DH4016pg2**

**Filled / Mound System Items [36] – [39]**

FILLING / MOUND SYSTEM  
 [36] DRAINFIELD COVER  
 [37] SHOULDERS  
 [38] SLOPES  
 [39] STABILIZATION \_\_\_\_\_

- [36] Drainfield Cover:
  - Ensure fill material is in accordance with permit specifications.
- [37] Shoulders:
  - Ensure shoulders measure at least 4-feet from the edge of the drainfield and is composed of suitable material.
  - Ensure the O-horizon and original vegetation were removed prior to placement of fill material.
- [38] Slopes:
  - Ensure the adequate slopes are in place based on the actual drainfield height.
  - Measure from the outermost edge of the shoulder to the toe of the drainfield slope.
  - Ensure slopes are composed of slightly or moderately limited material.
  - Ensure the O-horizon & vegetation were removed prior to slope construction.
- [39] Stabilization:
  - Ensure the type, quantity, and quality of stabilization material is appropriate for the constructed mound height and slopes. Record the type of stabilization (seed & hay, sod, etc.).

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**On Form DH4016pg2**

**Abandonment  
Items [49] – [50]**

ABANDONMENT  
 [49] TANK PUMPED      / / /  
 [50] TANK CRUSHED & FILLED      / / /

- [49] Tank Pumped:
  - Require pump-out receipt from contractor.
  - Record the date the tank was pumped.
- [50] Tank Crushed & Filled:
  - Confirm that the tank has been crushed or collapsed.
  - Record the date the tank was crushed or collapsed.
  - Confirm that sufficient back-fill material was used.
  - Confirm that there is no sanitary nuisance.

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EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS / REMARKS:  
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**DH4016pg2**  
Explanation of  
Violations/Remarks

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**On Form DH4016pg2**

EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS / REMARKS:  
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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- Explanation of Violations/Remarks:
  - Document, Document, Document!
  - Ensure all violations are explained, using additional sheets as required.
  - Ensure any additional items of note are documented.

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CONSTRUCTION (APPROVED/DISAPPROVED): \_\_\_\_\_ CHD DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FINAL SYSTEM (APPROVED/DISAPPROVED): \_\_\_\_\_ CHD DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DH4016pg2**  
 OSTDS Construction and  
 Final Approval.

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**On Form DH4016pg2**

CONSTRUCTION (APPROVED/DISAPPROVED): \_\_\_\_\_ CHD DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FINAL SYSTEM (APPROVED/DISAPPROVED): \_\_\_\_\_ CHD DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DS 4014, 08/09 (Obsoletes all previous editions which may not be used)  
 Incorporated: 648-6.003, PAC Page 2 of 3

**Construction Approval & Final Approval**

- Construction Approval:
  - Designate whether the system construction is approved or disapproved.
  - Must be signed and dated by a certified CHD employee.
  - All re-inspections must be recorded on a separate form in EHD, each approved or disapproved in turn.
- Final Approval:
  - Record as "disapproved" until all OSTDS rule and statute requirements have been met.
  - All re-inspections must be recorded on a separate form in EHD, each approved or disapproved in turn.

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**Conventional System Inspection Requirements**

- Responsibilities and procedures for conventional system inspection:
  - Who can perform an inspection?
  - What tools are needed?
  - The final inspection form and standardized inspection procedures.
  - Examples of items that arise during an inspection, how are deficiencies corrected, and by whom?

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 **Corrections to an installation:**

- What happens when deficiencies are encountered?
  - How they are corrected?
  - By whom?
  - What are the associated fees?
  - What would void an otherwise viable permit?

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